

NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Saturday, September 29, 1855.

WESTERN RAILROAD.—At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Fayetteville, held on the 19th inst., the Town Treasurer was authorized to subscribe for nine hundred shares of the Western Railroad stock. The following is the action of the Board on the matter:

On motion, Whereas, by an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, ratified the 25th day of December, 1852, the Magistrate of Police and Commissioners of Fayetteville, were authorized to subscribe for not exceeding one thousand shares of the Stock of the Western Railroad Company.

And whereas, afterwards, to-wit: on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1854, polls were opened according to the provision of said act, and by a large majority vote of the legal voters of the Town, the Magistrate of Police and Commissioners were authorized to make said subscription, and the President of the said Western Railroad Company having certified to the Commissioners that the individual subscription to the stock of said Company, considered good, amounts to over \$125,000, and that a contract had been entered into with S. Seymour & Co. for the construction of the Road, and the said President having called by said communication upon the Magistrate of Police, to make the subscription according to said act, and the said Magistrate of Police and Commissioners, in pursuance of their duty, to use every effort to make the said bonds equal to cash.

Wherefore, ordered, That the subscription be made according to the said act, and the said bonds be equal to cash.

On motion of A. McLean, Esq., the following amendment was offered:

That whenever the said Western Railroad Company asserts that the payment of the installments on said subscription may be made by the said Magistrate of Police and Commissioners, in bonds of the Town, or in cash at their convenience; the said Magistrate of Police and Commissioners, engaging on their part, to use every effort to make the said bonds equal to cash.

Yea and nays called for upon the amendment which was lost, two votes to four.

The question then came up upon the Resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

It was then ordered, that the Treasurer be authorized to make the subscription, under the direction of the Mayor.

The Mayor and Treasurer were authorized to procure bonds and coupons.

See advertisement of the town treasurer in another column.

STATE FAIR.—Next month the State Agricultural Fair takes place in Raleigh. A communication in the Standard recommends that measures be adopted by the citizens of that city for the accommodation of the visitors, by erecting a temporary hotel on the Fair Grounds, or in some other way. We hope the farmers of this section will be well represented on the occasion.

AN AGRICULTURAL FAIR will be held at Antioch, Robeson county, on the 22d of November. See list of premiums in another column.

We are requested to state that J. W. Cameron, Esq., will deliver an address on the occasion.

RAILROAD.—In another column we publish the proceedings of two railroad meetings—one held in Carthage, the other at Carthage on Deep River—to take into consideration the subject of extending the North-eastern Railroad from Cheraw, S. C., through Richmond and Moore counties, to the Coal Fields. The South Carolina people are delighted at this move on the part of the citizens of Moore and Chatham. Whether a charter can be obtained from our Legislature for such a road we think is a question which admits of considerable doubt.

WIL. & MANCHESTER RAILROAD.—The receipts on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad for 9 months ending with August, were \$267,696 44—being an increase over same time last year of \$67,299 35.

KANSAS.—A slavery Convention has been held at Lexington, Missouri, in regard to affairs in Kansas territory. An address was issued denouncing the sending of emigrants from the free States to Kansas as dangerous and calculated to circumvent slavery and defeat the true intent of the Nebraska bill; declaring that the rejection of Kansas as a slave State would be a gross insult to the South, and an unequivocal step towards disunion.

A negro girl at Yorkville, S. C., was arrested last week on suspicion of administering poison to an infant of Col. W. B. Wilson, which resulted in the death of the little creature. The negro plead guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to be hung on the 2d of November.

At Burlington, N. J., the Grand Jury found an indictment against the Engineer of the Camden and Amboy Railroad at the time of the collision which caused so many deaths. He was held to bail in the sum of \$4,000.

\$50,000 of Government money have been stolen between Dubuque, Iowa, and New York. Two boxes, containing \$25,000 each, were forwarded from the Land Office at the former place, but the boxes received at New York were found to contain nothing but bullets and sheet lead.

The State's subscription to the Western extension is \$800,000 instead of 600,000.

NAVAL REFORM.—As an evidence of the liability of man to change his opinions, especially in matters which concern him personally, or his friends, we may notice the Navy Reform Bill. When the bill was first passed by Congress nearly every body seemed to approve it, but now that it has operated to the disadvantage of some, we find them ready to disapprove of the whole scheme and think it all wrong. Although the action of the Board seems to bear hard in some cases, nevertheless we think well of the measure, and that the Navy required some pruning we presume no one entertains a doubt.

BOUNTY LAND CLAIMS.—There have been two hundred and fifteen thousand eight hundred claims filed for bounty lands under act of March 3d, '55, of which 37,000 were filed in March, 75,000 in April, and 45,000 in May. Thus far the commissioner of pensions has only been able to issue about 30,000 warrants of all sizes, and at the rate at which they are now issuing warrants it will take over two years to complete the cases on hand.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred on the 19th instant, on the C. & S. C. Railroad. It took place near Killian's Mills, and was caused, as we understand a passenger told it, by the displacement of one of the bars of iron. Several passengers were injured, but we believe none seriously. —Charlotte Whig.

THE FEVER.—There were 40 burials in Norfolk on Saturday, and in Portsmouth on Sunday 17. It is stated that the cool weather has had a tendency to slightly abate the pestilence.

The Norfolk correspondent of the Petersburg Express writes as follows:

As to the new cases there is scarcely a family left that has not suffered more or less from this devastating scourge. While I write just across the street opposite to our house, a widow who has a family of 5 children dependent on her for support is in the agonies of death. Some whole families are down sick. Of our own physicians not less than ten have fallen, besides five who have come from abroad to help us. In several families the whole have been swept off, while in others all have been sick at once not able to help one another, and some of the nurses have been so dishonest and wicked as in many cases to have absolutely neglected their victims for the sake of plunder. In the present state of disorganization, when all societies have been disbanded and everything out of joint in every department, there have arisen a set of lawless ruffians, who prowl about working all the evil their vile propensities suggest. You cannot possibly imagine the state of our plague-stricken city. Nothing to be seen or heard but hearse full of coffins rattling through the streets all times of the day and night; the death rattle perhaps just at the front door of the houses as you pass, and often the poor sufferers exposed to public view like so many dogs. The heart sickens at the sight, and oftentimes the living envy those who have been cast into their silent graves. Many times wagon loads of common rough boxes run races to the burial ground and huddle them in the trenches without ceremony, after joking, cursing and swearing, as if they were not human creatures.

Among the recent deaths are W. B. Ferguson, President of the Howard Association, and Alex. Galt, the Postmaster. The population of Norfolk at present is said to be about 4,000. On Monday last there were but 14 interments. The Mayor of Norfolk, in a letter to a friend, says: "Norfolk is the most complete wreck you ever saw, or could imagine. 2,000 or 2,500 of the people have been swept off; and whilst the obscene and profligate that filled our lanes and alleys, have been removed, and our society, the very stamina, and bone of our society, the mechanics, merchants, physicians, lawyers, ministers, are all gone. And still they fail."

Richmond, Sept. 26.—A steamer is up from Norfolk. In Portsmouth yesterday there were four deaths—last night four more. All old cases.

At Norfolk the physicians held a meeting last night, and determined to close the Howard Hospital on Thursday, the 18th of October. Several nurses were sent South to-day; their services being no longer needed. Only twelve deaths occurred in Norfolk yesterday.

MISSISSIPPI.—The contest in Mississippi between the democrats and Know-nothings is progressing warily. We find in the Jackson "Mississippian," a letter from Col. Wm. McNeill, formerly of Robeson county, N. C., and who represented that county in the Legislature of 1850—'52, taking a decided stand in opposition to the secret party. He was nominated by a democratic convention to represent Hinds county in the Legislature of Mississippi, but declined becoming a candidate for private reasons. Of the know-nothing party he truthfully remarks:

"Under the specious pretence of Americans ruling America, (which translated into English means to get the Democratic party out of power and put the government under the control of old Whig leaders and Whig principles,) they make their blinded followers declare that the principles heretofore entertained, and recommended by them, to the people, as the only true principles upon which they could hope for or expect the longer continuance of our glorious Republic, are now obnoxious and corrupt;—that in order to preserve American sentiment they must take an oath of party allegiance to obey the commands and behest of their rulers;—and after thus surrendering the rights which were bought by the blood of their revolutionary fathers, they are commanded to anathematize the principle upon which the broadest foundation of our government stands (viz.) 'civil and religious equality.'"

GREAT BATTLE BETWEEN UNITED STATES TROOPS AND INDIANS.—The following despatch has been received from St. Louis:

St. Louis, Sept. 24.—A great battle took place on the third inst., at Sand Hills, near the north fork of the Platte river, between the Sioux Indians and the entire force of United States troops under General Harney, numbering about four hundred and fifty men. The Indians fought desperately, but were routed.

A running fight for some ten miles followed, during which the Indians made a stand and fought with much gallantry.

They were, however, defeated, with the loss of 80 men killed, and 50 women and children taken prisoners.

The Indian women fought furiously. Gen. Harney lost six killed and as many wounded. No officer was killed.

ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.—We find in the last Northern News a report of the Chief Engineer of this Road, giving the estimated cost to Shepherd's Point, and also to Gallant's Point. To Shepherd's Point the distance from Goldsboro' is set down at 93 68-100 miles, the cost is estimated at \$1,616,233; from Goldsboro' to Gallant's Point 95 68-100 miles, estimated cost \$1,700,844, being \$84,611 in favor of the Shepherd's Point terminus. The distance from the terminus of the main line to Shepherd's Point, to Carolina City, is about a mile, and the estimated cost \$22,463 80, which would make the total difference in favor of Carolina City, about sixty thousand dollars.

DON'T BELIEVE THE BIBLE.—Before the Recorder's Court, at Chicago, a few days since, one McLeod was about to give testimony upon which the prisoner would have been convicted of larceny, when the defence objected to his evidence being received, on the ground of his non-belief in the existence of a Supreme Being. A man named Steward testified that he had often heard McLeod say that he believed the Bible was a pack of lies; that God had no control over him on this earth; and he defied God to strike him where he then stood, and said other things of similar import. The case consequently fell to the ground, and the jury were instructed to render a verdict of not guilty, which they did accordingly.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred on the 19th instant, on the C. & S. C. Railroad. It took place near Killian's Mills, and was caused, as we understand a passenger told it, by the displacement of one of the bars of iron. Several passengers were injured, but we believe none seriously. —Charlotte Whig.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The anti-slavery society of Boston invited the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas to deliver a lecture on slavery in that city during the ensuing winter. Mr. Douglas very properly refuses to comply with the request. In his letter declining, he says:

"Regarding slavery as a domestic regulation, which derives its existence and support from the local laws of the several States where it prevails, and with which neither the federal government nor the citizens or authorities of other States have any right to interfere, except to perform their constitutional obligations in reference to the rendition of fugitives, I have never deemed it my duty as a citizen of a non-slaveholding State to discuss the supposed advantages or evils, with the view of sustaining or destroying the domestic institutions of sister States, with which, under the constitution and laws of the land, I have no right to interfere, and for the consequences of which I am in no wise responsible.

You will, therefore, permit me to say, with all due respect, that neither my tastes nor my public duties will permit me to accept your polite invitation."

Hon. A. P. Butler, of South Carolina, received a similar invitation, which he has signified his willingness to accept, and indicates that his lecture will be a review of the question of slavery, showing that the North introduced it, profited by it, and is to blame for the unsettled condition of the country at the present time. If Mr. Butler delivers the lecture, the abolitionists will hardly relish it, and not be again disposed to insult a southern statesman by inviting him to Boston to speak for an anti-slavery society.

DENMARK.—A difficulty between the United States and Denmark is threatened. Our Government some time since notified the Danish Secretary of State that after the expiration of the existing treaty with reference to the Sound Tolls upon vessels entering the Baltic Sea, the U. States would not renew the stipulations, but would resist the tolls as a matter of right. The Danish Cabinet has replied that the tolls will be insisted upon, and has endeavored to enlist France on its side, but apparently without success. With regard to the question of the sound tolls, remarks a cotemporary, there can be but little doubt that the whole of the enlightened opinion of Europe is with us, and but for the jealousy on the part of some of the European powers of our rising greatness, and the disfavor with which they would look upon a settlement by us of an international difficulty which has given all of them annoyance, they would all rejoice at our bringing Denmark to reason.

Our sister town of Wilmington is going to build a Town Hall and Lecture Room for the accommodation of the public; and from the price it will cost (\$35,786) it ought to be a very fine one.

The Retired Naval List. A friend who, although in private life and in no way connected with the government or the navy, is conversant with the subject and well qualified to present correct views respecting it, has favored us with the following remarks on the recent action of the naval board convened under the provisions of the late law of Congress, and whose report, as was stated in our paper of yesterday, has been approved by the President. We cheerfully place his remarks before our readers:

Messrs. Editors: In your issue of yesterday you published the summary of the action of the naval board, which had been convened in pursuance of the late law of Congress to form a retired list for the navy, which report has been approved by the President, after a very full and careful investigation on his part, without making any change whatever.

The board of officers who were selected by the President to perform this duty was composed of five officers of each of the highest grades, and who were gentlemen of the highest standing and character in their respective grades; and there appears to have been but one opinion, both in and out of the navy—that a more competent and judicious selection could not have been made, all being high-minded, honorable, and intelligent officers, and who justly create the conviction that they have discharged the duties assigned to them to the very best of their unbiased judgment, without fear, favor, or affection. From the personal knowledge which some or all of them must have possessed of every officer in the navy, and from a full and free access which was afforded to all the files and archives of the Navy Department, they had the very best opportunity and ability to form a sound and correct judgment upon which to base their action.

These remarks are made without a particle of personal feeling in connexion with the subject, as the writer is in perfect ignorance, and without even a suspicion, as to a single name that may be found upon either of the above lists.

Under the above circumstances, the President, after having himself fully examined and studied the report and obtained the fullest information, and being convinced, as he no doubt was, that there was nothing obviously wrong in its conclusions, has pursued the proper, and indeed the only judicious course, by confirming the report in full, without making any change. It is very possible he might in some instances have thought differently from the board either as to extending, curtailing, or changing the respective lists; but, if such were the fact, he has surrendered his own views in such cases—probably very few in number—to the better opportunities which the board possessed of forming a correct judgment, and to their more extended knowledge of the personnel of the navy.

That there may be complaints by some of the parties, or their friends, who have been affected by the action of the board, is to be expected. In such an extended operation of the kind it would be strange if it were otherwise; but the measure of a retired list, which has always existed in every other service, had become one of necessity for the future well-being of the navy.

Congress had rigidly limited the number of officers of each grade, and promotion had therefore ceased, except to fill death-vacancies and occasional but very rare removals. This was a slow and disheartening process to the young, active, and enterprising officers. The midshipman had many more tedious years in the sturgeon than was necessary to qualify him as a lieutenant; the latter had a still longer term, and a large portion of it in idleness and inactivity, before he could hope for the separate command of a ship; and a captain's commission was only obtainable by a commander when the head was whitened, and the glow and energy of manhood were rapidly on the decline or had

already departed. Ambition, enterprise, love of the service, and *esprit du corps* were all checked or destroyed, and many of the most active, able, and enterprising junior officers were driven to resign their commissions in the hopelessness of future distinction of rank by continuing in the service, except after a period of time that would destroy the zest of the acquisition, and leave them but a few years for the enjoyment of it.

On the list were numerous gallant and veteran officers who had faithfully and honorably served their country, but whose declining years and physical inability rendered unable any longer to perform active duty, and who, by being retained on the active list, prevented the advancement of those in the junior ranks who were fully qualified to take the place and to render the same gallant and acceptable service which their seniors had so ably performed in their younger years.

For officers thus situated, all will agree with the sentiment expressed in the excellent letter of the secretary of the naval board, that to be placed on the retired list, and to be thus honorably relieved from duties which increasing years and infirmities rendered them unable any longer to discharge with satisfaction even to themselves, so far from being considered as a slight or a reproach, would be justly viewed as an honorable mark of the regard of their country, which thus makes for them a liberal and generous provision, (far more so than the retired list of any other country, not even excepting Great Britain, so celebrated for her liberality in such matters,) on which they can pass the remainder of their lives in comfort and tranquility.

I am pleased to learn that such is the view taken of it by some of the most distinguished senior officers of the service, and I hope generally by all of them, and that in various cases they have themselves indicated their wish to be placed on the retired list.

All honor and respect to this corps of gallant and honorable men, and may the memory of their former services always serve to stimulate to life honorable actions those who now step forward to supply their places! It is to be observed that those of them who are on the third-named above list will still receive the same pay that they ever have done except when they were in active service, and by the tenor of the law, they can still be retained for bureau duty and commanders of naval stations on the full pay of active duty.

It will be seen by the preceding lists that, in order to fill up the vacancies in the active lists to the number authorized by law, thirty-five commanders will be promoted to be captains, seventy-four lieutenants will be promoted to be commanders, and one hundred and sixty masters in the line of promotion and passed midshipmen will be made lieutenants.

This is the first time a measure of the kind has been applied to the navy; but the army has been twice subjected to a more severe test under the plea of *reduction*—the first time after the peace of 1815, and again after the Mexican war, when, on the judgment of the President alone, hundreds were dropped from the rolls, without the benefit to any of them of a liberal retired list, as in the present case with the navy.

The liberality of the provision made by Congress for the officers on the retired list, when compared with that of other nations, is shown by the fact that a captain in our service by this law on "furlough-pay" receives nearly as much (\$1,250) and on "leave-pay" greatly more (\$2,500) than a retired flag-officer of the British navy, where the retired pay of a rear admiral is only £300 sterling (\$1,500) per annum.

CIVIL. Washington, Sept. 25. The "Star" newspaper of this place, says the reports concerning Secretary Davis and Geo. Scott, are grossly false; and that the facts involved are entirely different from those thus spread abroad.

MEXICO.—The latest news we have of the revolution on the frontier, is that on the 30th ult. a battle was fought between the Federals, commanded by Guadalupe Garcia and Miguel Tijerina, and a detachment composed of one hundred and forty Government troops, under the command of Pedro Quintero, who was mortally wounded, and has since died. His command was surrounded when they surrendered, having lost some thirty or forty in killed and wounded; the Federals had ten killed and seven wounded. The action took place in the vicinity of Reynosa. Among the prisoners taken were several officers, who formerly belonged to them after they came in possession of the necessary information which Woll was anxious to possess. They were immediately tried as spies and ordered to be shot.

THE DEPOSITION OF BISHOP DOANE'S SON.—It has been stated that Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, had deposited his own son from the Episcopal ministry for joining the Roman Catholic Church. The following is the sentence of the bishop:

"To all, everywhere, who are in communion with the one Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church: Be it known, that George Hobart Doane, M. D., Deacon of the Diocese, having declared to me in writing his renunciation of the ministry, which he received at my hands, from the Lord Jesus Christ, and his designs not to officiate in future in any of the offices theretofore intended to submit himself to the schismatical Roman intrusion, is deposed from the ministry; and I hereby pronounce and declare him to be deposed, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."

The deposition is given at the Episcopal residence, Riverside, on the 15th of September, in the presence of Milo Mahan, D. D., and Marcus F. Hyde, A. M., Presbyters of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The Bishop adds:

"This sentence was not executed until the provision of the canon, 'where the party has acted unadvisedly and hastily,' which is presently the present case, had been offered, urged and refused. It only remains for me humbly to ask the prayers of the faithful in Christ Jesus that my erring child may be brought back to the way of truth and peace; and for myself, that I may have grace to bear and do the holy will of God."

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The schooner Joseph James, from Georgetown, S. Carolina, bound to Bangor, Maine, was picked up near the Great Rips and brought into Edgarton. The captain and crew were all sick with the fever, and unable to navigate the vessel.

FREE LOVER DRINKING.—Since the recent election in Maine, the Prohibitory Liquor Law is no longer enforced there. Neal Dow, the father of the Law, now Mayor of Portland, says that "the people voted for rum, and now they may have it." He has withdrawn from the wharf the policemen stationed there to search for liquor on the arrival of the Boston steamers.

A ship load of Flour has been received at Brooklyn, N. Y., from California.

RATHER FAST.—We noticed, (says the Wilmington Journal) that some of our democratic contemporaries, in this State, as well as elsewhere, have commenced hoisting the names of gentlemen as candidates for the Presidency. With all due respect for our worthy friends, whose political knowledge and tact we estimate highly, we feel constrained to think that such movements are premature. They may tend to embarrassment. The strength of any particular gentleman in any particular locality is hardly an index to his general strength in convention, or throughout the State or United States. As matters now stand, we must confess that all we can say, or see ground for saying, is that we shall support any true Democrats nominated by a Democratic National Convention, and standing upon a true and unimpeachable Democratic platform, agreed to by such convention. If the Democratic Convention wants to do its duty to itself and to the country, it must know no cant. It must hear nothing of "Young America," or old America. It must know of nothing but national measures and men, young or old, as may be, and that these men once in the field, the Democratic party throughout the country, must show that it, and every member of it, can be as fully relied upon to stick up to their nominations, without oath, as their opponents can with an oath. We must meet secrecy and oaths with openly declared principles, and trust to the strength of those principles to overcome every hostile organization. The squabble about men must be kept away. Next year it will be a fight for the constitution, a trial of strength between the constitution and laws of the United States, and the constitution and oaths and obligations of the National K. K. Council. Nothing less than our form of government will be at stake.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Judge Ellis is riding this judicial circuit. He has already held courts for Moore, Montgomery, Stanly, Anson and Richmond counties, and is this week in Robeson.

The remaining courts in this circuit will be held as follows:

Bladen county,	Oct. 1
Columbus "	" 8
Brunswick "	" 15
New Hanover "	" 22 (2 weeks.)
Sampson "	Nov. 5
Cumberland "	" 12

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 24.—The fever is prevailing to an alarming extent at Alexandria, La., and along the Red, Orinibi, and Atchafalaya rivers. The deaths in this city last week amounted to 214—including 89 of Yellow Fever.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 26.—The Republican State Convention of New York assembled to-day, Reuben E. Fenton, whig, of Chautauque, N. Y., was elected President of the Convention. It has been engaged all day in settling preliminary questions. The delegations are large and much good feeling prevails.

MARRIED. In this Town, on the 26th inst., by the Rev. Joseph C. Hays, Mr. George H. Hight to Miss Sarah C. Hale, daughter of Edward J. Hale.

In Robeson county, on the 18th inst., by Rev. C. P. Jones, Mr. J. R. Carter to Miss Sarah Frances Smith, daughter of Joseph Smith, Esq.

In Raleigh, on the 19th inst., Rev. John M. Sherwood of Washington, N. C., to Miss Sarah M. Dewey, of Sampson county, on the 18th inst., Mr. James Wilson, aged eighty-six years, to Miss Abby Bryan aged fifty-five.

DIED. In this town, on Friday 25th inst., Sarah daughter of Mr. John Lawrence, aged 41 years.

In this town, on the 22d instant, Catherine Ann, daughter of Maj. A. M. and Elizabeth Ann Campbell, aged 6 years.

In this town, on the 23d inst., John Broadfoot, son of Wm. G. Matthews, aged 18 months.

In this county, on the 26th inst., suddenly, Mary, wife of James Kirkpatrick, aged 60 years.

Near Greensville, Sampson county, on the 16th inst., Mr. Shearod Lucas, Sr. aged about 60 years, leaving a wife and children and many friends to mourn their loss.

In Alamance county, Col. Geo. Jordan, aged 59 yrs.

CORPORATION BONDS. Of the Town of Fayetteville, for Sale. Agreeable to an act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, ratified Dec. 25, 1852, authorizing the Town of Fayetteville to issue her Bonds to the amount of \$100,000, in the aggregate, for the purpose of paying her subscription to the Western Railroad Company.

Therefore, it is ordered by the Commissioners of Fayetteville, that the Treasurer of the Town receive sealed proposals, until the 1st of November next, for the purchase of \$50,000, in sums of \$500 each of said Bonds, or any part thereof. Bonds to run twenty years, with Coupons attached.—Interest payable semi-annually. The said Bonds shall be under the seal of the Corporation, and binding on the faith of the same.

WM. WARREN, Town Treasurer. Sept. 26, 1855.

THOMAS H. TILLINGHAST, BOOKBINDER, ANDERSON STREET, opposite North of E. J. Hale & Son's Book Store.

Music, Magazines, and all the description of Books are bound in all styles, in the best and most substantial manner, on terms same as at any place South. Persons wishing to know the price of binding will be furnished with a list personally or by letter.

FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 29, 1855.

DRY GOODS. JAMES KYLE has just received a large and general assortment of

Among which are, 650 pieces Dress DeLains, French and English Merino, Plain Merino, real French, Plain Cloths, Black and Colored Silks, Irish Linens, all Flax, Table Cloths and Napkins, Carpeting, very cheap, Calicoes, well assorted, Kerseys and Linseys, Silk, Woolen and Cotton Hose, Ladies' Twisted Silk Mitts, Dress Trimmings, &c., &c.

All of which being purchased by the package for Cash, will be offered at the lowest market price for cash, or on time to paying customers.

Sept. 27, 1855.

WESTERN RAILROAD OFFICE. Sept. 27, 1855. An instalment of 5 per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company is called for, payable on the 1st day of November next; and also, Monthly calls of 5 per cent., until the 1st day of January 1857, when the whole amount will be due.

By order of the Board of Directors, JNO. M. ROSE, Treas'r W. R. R. Co.

DONALDSON ACADEMY. The Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Tuesday, 22d day of October next.

COMMERCIAL RECORD. ARRIVED AT FAYETTEVILLE. Sept. 22—Sts. Flora McDonald, 22d and 23d—Sts. Fanny, Rowan, Southerner, and Brothers. 24th—Sts. Sun and Jas R. Grist. All with goods for merchants of this place and inland.

PORT OF WILMINGTON. Arrived, Sept. 26, scho. Vermont from New York.

NEW Fall and Winter Goods.

The subscriber has just received his stock of Fall and Winter Goods, embracing the **GREATEST VARIETY** ever offered by him. In his stock may be found EVERY VARIETY OF

LADIES' DRESS GOODS:

Such as Plain, Brocade and *Moire Antique* SILKS; Plain and Black Watered ditto; Plain, Plaid and Brocade MERINOS; a few very handsome Embroidered goods; (something entirely new to a special assortment of the latest styles of Ladies' CLOAKS and TALMAS.

He invites particular attention to his RICH stock of

EMBROIDERIES,

Embroidered Skirts and Evening Dresses; (new style) Head Dresses, &c., &c.

HATS, BONNETS, BOOTS AND SHOES;

Men's, Youths' and Boys' READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Made in the LATEST STYLES and WORKMANSHIP WARRANTED.

The above Stock embraces everything called for in the dry-Goods Line, and will be sold at very low prices. The public generally, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

J. A. PEMBERTON, 1st Fayetteville, Sept. 29, 1855.

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE.

The subscriber has in Store a good assortment of Goods in the

GROCERY AND HARDWARE LINE

all of which will be sold wholesale or retail, or bartered for country produce, on terms the most reasonable. A small lot of SADDLERY for sale cheap. Give us a call.

G. W. L. GOLDSTON.

N. B. Any of my friends in the country having business to transact in this place, such as repairs, &c., can have it done on the usual terms, by sending mail to my care.